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भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
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गृह मंत्रालय
अधिसूचना
नई दिल्ली, 27 मई, 1996

का. आ. 375(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप(निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967(1967 का 37) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पीपुल्स लिबरेशनआर्मी (पूर्वी प्रदेश) जिसे साधारणतया पी. एल. ए. के नाम से जाना जाता है, पीपुल्स रिपब्लिकनार्मी पार्टी आफ कंगलीपक जिसे साधारणतया परिपाक के नाम से जाना जाता है और उसके सशस्त्र खंड जिसे उसकी रेड आर्मी के नाम से जाना जाता है तथा परिपाक के उपदल भी है, अर्थात कंगलीपक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी(के. सी.पी.) और उसके सशस्त्र विंग भी है जिसे रेड आर्मी के नाम से जाना जाता है और मणिपुर का युनाइटेड नेशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट(यू.एन.एल.एफ.) तथा कांगलाई याओल कन्वेंशन सुप(के. वाई.के.एल.) जिन्हें सामूहिक रूप से मैती उग्रवादी संगठन के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, को भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 931(अ), तारीख 22 नवम्बर, 1995 द्वारा विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप(निवारण) अधिनियम का गठन किया था जिसमें दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति श्री विजेन्द्र जैन थे :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 931(अ), तारीख 22 नवम्बर, 1995 द्वारा विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप(निवारण) अधिनियम का गठन किया था जिसमें दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति श्री विजेन्द्र जैन थे :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा

(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिसूचना को 24 नवम्बर, 1995 को इस बात के न्याय निर्णयन के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिकारण को निर्दिष्ट किया था कि क्या उक्त संगठनों को विधिविरुद्ध संगम घोषित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण था अथवा नहीं;

और उक्त अधिकारण ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 857(अ) तारीख 26 अक्टूबर, 1995 में की गई घोषणा की पुष्टि करते हुए तारीख 22 अप्रैल, 1996 को एक आदेश किया था :

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (4) के अनुसरण में, उक्त अधिकारण के उक्त आदेश को प्रकाशित करती है।

[फा सं 8/17/95-एन ई-1]
बी. एन. झा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1996

S.O. 375(E).—Whereas the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), declared the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), generally known as the PLA, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak generally known as PREPAK and its armed wing known as the Red Army as also the Offshoots of PREPAK i.e., the Kangleipak Communist Party

(KCP) and its armed wing also known as the Red Army and the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) of Manipur and the Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL), collectively referred to as the Meitei Extremist Organisations, to be "unlawful associations" vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, number S.O. 857 (E) dated, the 26th October, 1995;

And whereas the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the said Act, constituted the Unlawful (Activities Prevention) Tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Vijender Jain, Judge of the Delhi High Court, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs number S.O. 931(E) dated, the 22nd November, 1995;

And whereas the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, referred the said notification to the said Tribunal on the 24th November, 1995, for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the said organisations as "Unlawful associations";

And whereas the said Tribunal, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the said Act, passed an Order on the 22nd April, 1996 confirming the declaration made by in the notification number S.O. 857(E), dated, the 26th October, 1995;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said order, of the said Tribunal namely:—

"REPORT OF THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) TRIBUNAL CONSISTING OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIJENDER JAIN, JUDGE, DELHI HIGH COURT."

Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) (herein after referred to as the "Act") declared the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak and its Red Army as also the off shoots of PREPAK like the Kangleipak Communist Party and its armed wing also called the Red Army and other bodies set up by them and the United National Liberation Front and Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup as unlawful associations commonly known as Meitei Extremist Organisations.

The Central Government came to the conclusion that these aforesaid organisations were unlawful associations on the following grounds:—

"(i) that they have openly declared as their objective the formation of an independent Manipur comprising the State of Manipur and have resorted to violent

activities in pursuance of their objective to bring about cession of the said State from the "Union of India,"

(ii) that they have been employing armed forces, namely the so-called People's Liberation Army, the Red Army, their members and the other bodies set up by them, to achieve their aforesaid objective;

(iii) they have in furtherance of their aforesaid objective been employing the said armed forces and or members in attacking the security Forces and the Civil Government and the citizens in the State of Manipur, and indulging in acts of looting and intimidation against the civilian population for collection of funds for their Organisations; and

(iv) that they have been making efforts to resume their contacts with foreign countries for securing assistance by way of arms and training for the purpose of achieving their aforesaid objective.

The Central Government on the basis of aforesaid grounds was of the opinion that the aforesaid activities of the Meitei Extremist Organisations were detrimental to the sovereignty and integrity of India. By Notification No. S.O. 931 (E) dated 22-11-95, Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) constituted this Tribunal for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient ground for declaring all the aforesaid Meitei Extremist Organisations as unlawful associations and made the reference under the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Act to this Tribunal.

This Tribunal by order dated 15-12-95 in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 (2) of the act had directed issue of notice to the aforesaid organisations to show cause in writing within thirty days from the date of receipt of notice, as to why the said organisations should not be declared unlawful. The Tribunal had also directed that the notice shall be served on the aforesaid organisations on the addresses as may be available by publication in the newspapers published in Manipur and by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the office, if any, of the said associations. The notice was further ordered to be served by proclamation by beat of drum. Its service was also effected by pasting the notice at public places in the aforesaid territory, like the office of the Deputy Commissioner and other market places. The Tribunal also directed its Registrar to supervise the service of the notice. The report of service of the notice was also filed by the Registrar apart from the affidavits of service filed by the State of Manipur and Union of India.

From the material placed on record as well as the report dated 30-1-96 filed by the Registrar of the Tribunal, the Tribunal is satisfied that the notice has been duly served on

the said organisations as per the directions of the Tribunal prescribed under Rule 6 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Rules, 1968. No person for or on behalf of the said organisations has made appearance nor any cause has been shown in response to the notice.

Mr. A.K. Vali, Advocate, appeared for the Government of India and Ms. S. Janani, Advocate, appeared for the State of Manipur. The Central Government has filed affidavit dated 30-1-96 through Mr. D.S. Poonia, Director in the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, which is Exhibit PW8/3. State of Manipur has also filed its affidavit dated 9-2-96 through Mr. H. Gyan Prakash, Under Secretary (Home), Government of Manipur Imphal, which is Exhibit PW6/A. Union of India filed further affidavit dated 6-3-96 through Mr. D.S. Poonia, Director in the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is Exhibit PW8/4. The aforesaid affidavits supplement other materials furnished with the resume. On the basis of the aforesaid documents filed by Government of India and the State of Manipur, following issue was framed :—

"Whether on the basis of the material on record there was sufficient cause for declaring the aforesaid organisations, namely, the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak and its Red Army as also offshoots of PREPAK like the Kangleipak Communist Party and its armed wing also called the Red Army and other bodies set up by them and the United National Liberation front and Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup as unlawful associations and whether the Govt. of India was justified in declaring their activities as unlawful vide notification dated 26-10-95 issued in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary of the same date?"

State of Manipur examined on 11-4-96 three witnesses, PW1, PW2, and PW3, and on 12-4-1996 other four witnesses, PW4, PW5, PW6 and PW7.

PW1 produced Exhibits PW1/A.PW1/B,PW1/C-1 to PW1/C3, PW1/D, PW1/E-1 to PW1/E-3,PW1/F and PW1/G. PW2 produced Exhibits PW2/A, PW2/B, PW2/C and PW2/D. PW3 produced Exhibit PW3/1. PW4 produced Exhibits PW4/A to PW4E. PW5 produced Exhibits PW5/A to PW5/D. PW6 produced Exhibits PW6/A-1 and PW6/B-1. PW7 produced Exhibits PW6/A-2 to A-25 and Exhibits PW6/B-2 to B-15.

Mr. D.S. Poonia (PW8), Director (North East), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India was also examined on 12-4-1996 and on 17-4-1996 and he produced Exhibits PW8/1 to PW8/5. The Central Government also examined Mr. O.P. Dogra (PW9), Desk Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, on 17-4-1996, who produced Exhibits PW9/A-1 to A-39 and PW9/B-1 to B-10.

It is not necessary for this Tribunal to go into the history of Meitei Extremist Organisations dating back to the year 1996. To know the aims and objectives of these Organisations and their past activities, it would be sufficient to relate back to the year 1979 when by Notification dated 26-10-1979. Two of these Organisations viz, People's Liberation Army (PLA) and People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) were declared unlawful by the Central Government. The grounds on which they were declared unlawful, were that (i) these Organisations had openly declared, as their objective, the formation of an independent Manipur comprising the State of Manipur and have resorted to violent activities in pursuance of their objective and bring about secession of the said State from the Union of India, (ii) had been employing armed forces, namely the socalled People's Liberation Army and the Red Army and the other bodies set up by them, to achieve their aforesaid objective, (iii) had, in furtherance of their aforesaid objective, been employing the said armed forces in attacking the security forces and the civil Government and the citizens in the State of Manipur, and indulging in acts of looting, intimidation against the civilian population and collection of funds for their Organisations, and (iv) had, to achieve their aforesaid objective, maintained contacts with foreign countries through their Organisations with a view to securing financial assistance and assistance by way of arms and training and had secured such assistance. For these reasons the Central Government being of the opinion that these Organisations were unlawful, declared them to be unlawful under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act by the aforesaid Notification. This Notification was referred to the Tribunal as contemplated by Section 4 of the Act. The Tribunal, on consideration of the various materials before it, by its order dated, 29-3-1980 confirmed the declaration made by the Government in the aforesaid Notification. In its order the Tribunal observed as under:—

"On perusal of these documentary evidence, I have no manner of doubt that there are enough materials at the disposal of the Central Government to hold that the open and declared Objective of "the Meitei Extremist Organisations" are to form an independent Manipur and they resorted to violent activities in pursuance of their objective and to bring about secession of the said State from the Union of India. It is also evident from the evidence adduced and mainly the documentary evidence that the association have been employing armed forces named and styled by them as people's Liberation Army, the Red Army and some other bodies set up by them to achieve their objectives. I have no hesitation in holding, on perusal of the documents, that "the Meitei Extremist Organisations" have and are employing armed forces named above in order to achieve their aforesaid objectives."

The Tribunal further found that these Organisations in furtherance of their aforesaid objective had employed their armed forces in attacking security forces, civil Government and citizens at the State of Manipur and indulged in acts of looting and intimidation of the civilian population and had also been collecting funds for their Organisations. The Tribunal also observed that these Organisations continued to maintain contacts with foreign countries with a view to secure financial assistance and assistance by way of arms and training and had, in fact, secured such assistance. In the light of these findings, the Notification declaring these Organisations as unlawful was confirmed by the Tribunal.

As the period of operation of Notification made under Section 3 (1) of the Act was two years from the date on which it became operative, the Notification dated 26-10-1979 was to expire on 26-10-1981. On that date the Central Government made a fresh Notification under Section 3 (1) of the Act declaring these two Organisations, namely PLA and PREPAK as unlawful. This Notification was also referred to the Tribunal which confirmed the same by its order dated 25-3-1982. Fresh Notification was again made on the expiry of two years on 26-10-1983 declaring these two very Organisations as unlawful. This too was confirmed by the Tribunal by its order dated 14-4-1984. The Central Government again declared these Organisations as unlawful by a fresh Notification dated 26-10-1985. This Notification was also confirmed by the appropriate Tribunal on 24-4-1986. On the expiry of the term of the aforesaid Notification, another Notification was made on 26-10-1987 under Section 3 (1) of the Act. By this Notification, in addition to the two Organisations, which were declared unlawful from time to time since 1979, namely PLA and PREPAK, one more Organisation, namely United National Liberation Front (UNLF) was also declared unlawful. The reasons for the declaration were more or less the same as specified in the earlier Notifications. This Notification was also referred to the Tribunal. The Tribunal, in addition to the material produced before it, also considered the history of all these three Organisations in regard to the aims and objectives of the earlier two Organisations, namely PLA and PREPAK. It referred to the various documents and also the findings of the earlier Tribunals. In regard to United National Liberation Front (UNLF), which had for the first time been declared unlawful by the aforesaid Notification dated 26-10-1987, it observed that this Organisation had become very active in the pursuit of its avowed object, among others, to achieve an independent Manipur after secession from the Union of India through armed revolution. From the material on record, the Tribunal further found that in course of time it had transformed itself into a militant organisation with an avowed object to achieve an independent Manipur. Considering the material on record and the evidence of the witnesses, the Tribunal confirmed the Notification dated 26-10-1987 declaring all the three Organisations, namely PLA, PREPAK and UNLF as unlawful. Further Notification issued on 26-10-1989 declaring these three Organisations as unlawful was again confirmed by the Tribunal by order dated 16-5-1990.

It was held that on a careful consideration of the documents produced before it, it was clear to it that these Organisations, namely People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region) (PLA), People's Revolution Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and Red Army and its offshoots and United National Liberation Front (UNLF) had continued to pursue their aims and objectives to secede from the Union of India by unlawful armed activities, such as killing innocent people including the security forces, committing robberies and dacoities, looting individuals, banks, business houses and Government treasuries, forcible collection of funds besides contacts with similar elements in foreign countries like Bangladesh, Myanmar (Burma) and China to procure arms and ammunitions and training for their members and that in view of these activities there was sufficient cause for the Central Government to declare these Organisations as unlawful by Notification dated 26-10-1989.

The aforesaid Notification was confirmed by the Tribunal on 16-5-1990. On the expiry of the aforesaid Notification of 1989, the Central Government made a fresh Notification on 26-10-1991 under Section 3 (1) of the Act again declaring the aforesaid Organisations as unlawful. This Notification was also confirmed by the appropriate Tribunal by its order dated 25-4-1992.

After the expiry of Notification dated 26-10-1991, which was confirmed by the Tribunal on 25-4-1992, the Central Government made a fresh Notification on 26-10-1993 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 declaring the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region) (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its Red Army and off-shoots of PREPAK like the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its armed wing also called the 'Red Army' and the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) to be unlawful associations. This Notification was also confirmed by the Tribunal vide its Report dated 19-4-1994. The Central Government on the expiry of the aforesaid Notification on 26-10-1993 made a fresh Notification on 26-10-1995 under Section 3(1) of the Act again declaring the following organisations as unlawful :—

"People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak and its Red Army as also the off-shoots of PREPAK like the Kangleipak Communist Party and its armed wing also called the Red Army and other bodies set up by them and the United National Liberation Front and Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup."

It is this Notification, which has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudicating whether on the basis of the material on record there was sufficient cause for declaring the aforesaid Organisations, namely, the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region) (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its Red Army as also off-shoots of PREPAK like the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)

and its armed wing also called the Red Army and other bodies set up by them and the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL) as unlawful.

I will refer to these Organisations as 'Meitei Extremist Organisations'. From the material on record it is manifestly clear that all these five extremist Organisations and their armed wing have openly declared as their objective the formation of independent sovereign Manipur comprising the present State of Manipur by bringing about secession of the territory presently the State of Manipur from the territory of Union of India. From the evidence on record, it is also clear that these Organisations and the individual connected with them have been targeting and terrorising citizens of Manipur, Government employees, the police and security forces personnel and has been indulging in acts of intimidation and extortion of huge funds illegally from the civilian population of these areas with the nefarious objective of coercing the citizens of these areas to succumb to their unlawful activities and help them in achieving their object of seceding State of Manipur from Union of India.

From the perusal of the evidence of Mr. D.S.Poonia (PW8) it is also clear that these Organisations have established contacts with certain foreign countries inimical to India's security interest and they are having training of their cadres in the neighbouring foreign soil, used by them for training and for illegal procurement of arms and ammunitions. In total disregard to the accession of State of Manipur to the Union of India pursuant to Government of India Act, 1935 and Indian Independence Act, 1947 these Organisations are carrying out relentless anti-India propaganda by issuing leaflets and handouts demanding secession of Manipur from Union of India. All the other Meitei Organisations except Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL) have been notified as unlawful associations earlier but for the first time with effect from 26-10-1995, KYKL has also been declared unlawful. This Organisation has been formed by some members of UNLF (Oken faction), PREPAK (Khumba faction) and KCP (Ibopishak faction). From the material on record and particularly the testimony of PW4 and Exhibits PW4/B to PW4/D and PW4/E, it is clear that this Organisation believes in violent and illegal activity to achieve its objective of creating a sovereign State of Manipur by seceding from Indian Union. The recoveries of .38mm Revolver and 12 live rounds, one hand-grenade (Apple type) made in China from its cadre as per evidence of PW4, their objective becomes clear, moreover, it is indulging in extorting money from the local people for financing their activities in furtherance of their objectives of secession of Manipur from Union of India. It has been specifically mentioned by PW4 in his testimony that on interrogation it has been found that the arrested youths were the members of KYKL and their main objective was to create a sovereign State of Manipur by waging war against India. This Organisation (KYKL) has got its headquarter inside Bangladesh. From the evidence on record, it is further clear that this Organisation also exposed the cause of seces-

sion of Manipur and in furtherance of their objective, they have adopted terrorist and violent means. From the material placed on record, it has been that in spite of declaration of these Meitei Extremist Organisations as unlawful associations since 26-10-1995, these Organisations are continuing with their extremist, secessionist and violent activities.

The reason for the fresh Notification as set out in the said Gazette Notification dated 26-10-1995 are (i) there have been repeated continuing and ongoing acts of violence and attacks by Armed groups and members of Meitei Extremist Organisations on the Security Forces and on the civilian population, from the evidence of PW1 to PW6, it is borne out that there have been continuous ongoing acts of violence and attacks by armed groups and Members of Meitei Extremist Organisations on the civilian population as well as on the security personnel; secondly, there has been increase in the strength of Meitei Extremist Organisations; thirdly, collection of funds/extortions and acquisition of sophisticated weapons; and fourthly setting up of training camps in the neighbouring countries.

In relation to Ground Nos. 2, 3 and 4 as well as Ground No. 1, it is clear from the formal discussions about various Notifications under Section 3 (1) of the Act made ever since 1979 and the reports of the Tribunals thereon that these Organisations with their object of procuring secession of Manipur from Union of India for the object of creation of independent sovereign State of Manipur have been over the years indulging in unlawful activities. On record there is nothing to indicate any change in the aims and objectives of any of these Organisations during the relevant period. There is no let up in their activities of extortion, acquisition of sophisticated weapons, setting up of training camps in neighbouring countries, and their appeal and their endeavour to increase the strength of Meitei Extremist Organisations. From the perusal of Exhibit PW9/A-1, which is the Constitution of the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), Article-5 of the said Constitution states that Revolutionary People's Front shall have its army and the army shall be known as 'People's Liberation Army' (PLA). Article-2 of the said Constitution states about the Flag of the party, which says Red Colour stands for the struggle and stars stand for the independence of the people. Exhibit PW9/A-2 is the call to the people of Manipur, the PLA's declaration and its object to fight for sovereignty and right to self-determination of Manipur and its people. Exhibit PW9/A-8 is the leaflet distributed by PLA which calls upon the people of State of Manipur to drive away Indian Army from Manipur and that is how the pamphlet reads :—

"Therefore, our common masses are requested to co-operate heart and soul with us while trying to successfully conduct 'OPERATION HIYANGATHOUBA' of the PLA belonging to the common masses and while trying to successfully drive away the Indian Army from our Motherland. With these few words our friendly revolutionary organisations also earnestly called out

again to fight together our common enemy coming with a view to confronting directly with us and take share in the struggle to save our mother country from the bondage of slavery."

Exhibit PW9/A-10 makes it clear as to how the money is extorted from the common people. The headline of a letter extorting money by Revolutionary People's Front reads as under :—

"Earnest appeal to render tax towards the common fund of the people to fight the common enemy of the people and to wage war against exploitation and hegemony of such enemy."

Similarly, it would be clear from Exhibit PW9/A-19 that the secessionist activities of another Organisation, i.e. United National Liberation Front (UNLF), talks about annexation of Manipur by India in 1949. It is stated in its leaflet "therefore, the present Indian colonial rule and all the institutions and machinery of the State in Manipur established under Indian rule, cannot be recognised as having a legal basis from the outset. It was established by deception and force, it has to be overthrown by the united strength of our entire people". Exhibit PW9/A-29 is a PREPAK warning against candidates that orders have been given to the Red Army of the party to punish those who indulge in anti-party guidelines by contesting general elections. Exhibit PW6/A-2 is the 2nd Constitution of People's Revolution Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), which states that its objective is to liberate Kangleipak people from the yoke of Indian imperialism. Article 2.2 of the said Constitution states that as the Indian Imperialist Government is the common enemy, it is necessary to see that the enemy is defeated jointly by formation of common front with the neighbouring States to fight jointly with the same. From the perusal of Exhibit PW6/A-5, it is clear that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has its headquarter in the Jungles of Bangladesh near the Indian territory and they have three known training centres in Myanmar and two training centres in Bangladesh. Similarly, the UNLF, having its main objective to wage war for the secession of the State of Manipur from Union of India and form an independent State, has its headquarter somewhere in Myanmar and training centres also in Myanmar. With the same objective, PREPAK has got its headquarter in Myanmar and other training centres in the same country. KCP's objective is also to secede the State of Manipur and form an independent sovereign State of Manipur with a Communist Government. Its headquarter is located in Lamla area under Imphal district. Exhibits PW9/A-32 and PW9/A-34 are the letters by the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) to the people for extorting money. Exhibit PW9/A-33 is a report by KCP published by its Department of Publicity and Propoganda which admits that the so-called freedom struggle would go on and the KCP has been engaged in so-called freedom struggle even today. Similarly it would be borne out from

Exhibit PW9/A-35 which is a hand-note of KYKL that some office bearers of KCP, PREPAK and UNLF formed a united outfit as KYKL for their alleged struggle for freedom and liberation struggle. This would clearly show that KYKL has been formed and indulging in activities detrimental to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India. The main aim and objective of KYKL is to secede the State of Manipur from the Union of India and create an independent and sovereign State of Manipur. Exhibit PW9/A-37 is a press-release by KYKL confirming its ideology, which is as follows :—

"It is KYKL's decision that no programme in c/w any event related to our enemy India's past history be observed in this land. Kangleipak is not a part of the Indian territory so KYKL's M.Y. Army requests the people not to observe 15th August (Indian Independence Day)."

KYKL is indulging in unlawful and anti-national activities. From the documents filed on record and the material placed, I am fortified in my opinion that there is no reduction in the activities of aforesaid Organisations. All the above Organisations have indulged in murders, dacoities and robberies on innocent civilians as well as personnel from Administration, Police and Security Forces. By declaring the said Organisations as unlawful, the unlawful activities of these Organisations have been curtailed to a great extent, thereby giving more strength to the Police and Security Forces to deal with these outlaw and to restore peace in the State of Manipur, I am of the opinion that if activities of the Organisations are not declared unlawful, it will pose a serious threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India apart from inflicting injury to civilian as well as security personnel.

On all these aforesaid grounds, the Central Government and the State of Manipur have produced sufficient material and documents to show that there was sufficient cause for declaring the associations in question to be unlawful. Having considered all the material placed on record, evidence and documents produced on behalf of Central Government and State of Manipur. I am satisfied that the grounds stated in the Notification do exist. Although, the activities of some of these Organisations were declared unlawful from time to time over since 1979, the activities of KYKL have been declared unlawful pursuant to the present Notification, they still continue to be carrying on their activities in furtherance of their object of seceding the State of Manipur from Union of India. Evidently, there is no change in their aims and objectives of forming an independent Manipur and they are resorting to violent activities in pursuance to their objectives. It has also been evident from the material placed on record and evidence adduced that the associations have been employing armed forces such like 'Red Army'. People's Liberation Army (PLA) and other bodies set up by them to achieve their objectives. Similarly, unlawfully formed Organisation KYKL has declared its objective in no uncertain terms that it would like to

work for establishment of a sovereign State of Manipur by waging war against India and working for the secession of the present State of Manipur from Union of India. Therefore, on perusal of the evidence and material placed on record, I have no hesitation in holding that the Meitei Extremist Organisations, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's

Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and their armed wing called as 'Red Army', United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL) to be unlawful associations. The declaration made by the Central Government vide Notification No. S.O. 857 (E) dated 26-10-1995 issued under subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, is hereby confirmed.

Sd.

Dated the April 22, 1996 (Vijender Jain)

(Vijender Jain)

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal

[F. No. 8/17/95-NE. I]

Dated the 27th May, 1996

B.N. JHA, Lt. Secy.

